

# THE LEXINGTON UNION.

VOL. II.

LEXINGTON, MISSISSIPPI, JUNE 20, 1840.

NO. 32.

THE LEXINGTON UNION,  
is printed and published every  
SATURDAY MORNING,  
BY JOHN N. BASKIN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
For one year, in advance, \$5.00  
For six months, in advance, 3.00  
For three months, in advance, 2.00  
For one year, at the end of the year, 4.00  
For six months, at the end of the year, 3.00  
For three months, at the end of the year, 2.00

No deduction whatever will be made from the above prices. Those who pay within one month after the time of subscribing will be considered as having paid in advance, but in every instance where payment is not made in time, the terms stated above will be demanded. We are thus explicit because we wish to avoid trouble and dispute in the collection of our subscription money. We beg that all who subscribe for the Union, will note the terms of subscription.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each week thereafter—less lines or less, constituting a square. The number of insertions required must be noted on the margin of the manuscript, or they will not be inserted. All advertisements must be accompanied with the cash, or good reference in town. Advertising candidates for office will be \$5 each.

YEARLY ADVERTISING.  
For forty lines or less, renewable at pleasure \$60. No contract taken for less than one year—and payable half yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertising is limited to their own immediate business, and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, sent in by them, must be paid for by the square.

PROFESSIONAL ADVERTISEMENTS.  
For 10 lines or less, not alterable, 3 months, \$12  
do do do 6 months, 20  
do do do 12 months, 30

The above rates are the same as those established in Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Manchester and elsewhere in this State. No deduction will be made from them in any case whatever.

ALL JOB WORK MUST BE PAID FOR ON DELIVERY.

Letters on business must be post-paid, or they will not be taken from the Post Office.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Probate Court of Holmes county, made at the April term 1840, I shall proceed to sell on Monday the 22d day of June next, at the residence of the late Aeneas W. Arick deceased, all the personal estate of the said decedent, consisting in part of a variety of Household and Kitchen furniture, Hogs, Cattle, &c. &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

J. C. RAWLINGS, Adm'r.  
May 23 28 tds

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI UNION BANK.  
LEXINGTON May 21, 1840.

To the Editor of the Lexington Union.

Sir: Please give two insertions in your paper to the annexed copy of a notice from the President of the Mississippi Union Bank, to the Stockholders thereof, and send your account to this office.

Respectfully,  
E. B. GRAYSON, Cash'r.

MISSISSIPPI UNION BANK.  
JACKSON, May 16, 1840.

The Stockholders of this Institution are requested to meet at the Banking Houses of the respective districts on the 8th day of June next, for the purpose of deliberating on the general affairs of the Bank, and of having action as to the policy necessary to be pursued by the Institution in future.

Signed  
H. G. RUNNELS, President.  
May 23 28 2w

J. H. KILPATRICK, THOS. W. HARRIS,  
KILPATRICK & HARRIS  
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS  
AT LAW.

Have associated themselves together in the practice of law, they will attend the Courts of Carroll, Holmes, Yazoo and Attala; all business entrusted to their care will receive their joint and undivided attention.

Their Office is in Lexington Mississippi, where one or both may at all times be found, except absent on professional business.

January 18, 10 Gm

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having formed a co-partnership for transacting a general commission business in the City of New Orleans, under the firm of Halsey & Bell. One of this firm, J. M. Bell will remain throughout the season at Vicksburg, and will be prepared at all times to receive consignments, and make advances on Cotton. The office is No 32 Banks Alley, New Orleans.

ABRAM A. HALSEY.  
JOHN M. BELL.

February 29, 16 tf

NOTICE.

I hereby given that I shall apply to the Honorable Probate court of the county of Holmes, and state of Mississippi, at the August term 1840, for a final settlement of my administration of the estate of William B. Scroggin deceased.

JOSEPH S. COPES, Adm'r.  
June 13, 30 Gw

## PROSPECTUS OF THE NEW-YORK MIRROR

Volume the Second.  
No volume of the New-York Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months our subscription list has increased with a rapidity altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

Our old correspondents will continue to furnish original papers on a great variety of subjects interesting to the general reader; and new writers have been engaged for special purposes. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America, and we have established a permanent correspondence abroad. Mr. Cox will write from London—Mr. Fay from Berlin—and an American gentleman, who holds a high rank in the estimation of his countrymen as a graceful and easy writer, will furnish us with occasional sketches from Paris.

In the course of the volume, fifty pieces of popular Music will be published—selected by Messrs. Burckell, Horn, Russell, Knight, etc.

Six Superb Engravings, (including the two issued with the present number,) will be given, engraved by Danforth, Parkes, etc., from original designs and portraits by Weir, Inman, Chapman, etc.

A number of curious Etchings on wood will also be published in the present volume, engraved by Adams, Anderson, Johnston, etc., from original designs.

While we shall never forget that the New-York Mirror is purely an American work, we shall not, on that account, exclude interesting extracts from English journals of merit—and shall also continue our translations from the French, German, and other European languages.

Nothing shall be left undone to render this work in its literary character, its engravings, its music and its typography, equal if not superior, to any periodical of the day.

A number of literary novelties, curious historical legends, American reminiscences and Indian traditions, are already in preparation. Indeed, every subject within the range of literature or the fine arts is embraced in its plan: and it has received the commendation of the press throughout the United States and Great Britain, as a refined and elegant repository of the belles lettres.

In catering for the general taste, we shall never omit to set aside a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of the ladies of America, in the sunshine of whose favour the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

We presume that the reader will freely admit, that a work embracing an immense variety of choice matter, most of it expressly written for its columns, containing superior engravings on steel with copious selections of exquisite music, beautifully printed—altogether form an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages—is, at the trifling subscription of five dollars per annum, afforded at a price unsurpassed in cheapness by any periodical ever published in any country.

## TRUST SALE.

Pursuant to a deed of Trust executed by Henry E. Madison and William W. Wingfield to me as trustee and which bears date the first day of May, 1837, and duly recorded in the office of the Clerk of Probates for the County of Carroll, I will for the purposes in said Deed mentioned, offer for sale, to the highest bidder for ready money, before the court house door of Carroll County, State of Mississippi, on Monday, the

3rd day of August next,

the following described lands, lying and being in the county of Carroll, aforesaid, to wit: the south half of section 12, and north half, and south east quarter of section 13; all in township number 20, north of range number 3 east, containing eight hundred and three acres more, or less. All the interest which is conveyed to me as trustee aforesaid, in the above lands, I will sell and convey and no further.

JOSEPH W. CARROLL,  
Trustee.

June 6,—30—6w—Pr. fee \$10-50.

## TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE.

I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door of my county, on the 4th Monday in July next, the south half of lot number 48, and lot 44, situate lying and being in the town of Lexington, assessed as the property of J. M. Brown, for the year 1839.

J. WALTON, T. C. H. C.  
April 11 22 tds

## THE OCEAN:

Like those of Heaven!  
Agent of power!  
Man is thy victim,  
Shipwreck thy dower,  
Spices and jewels,  
From valley and sea,  
Armies and banners,  
Are buried in thee!

What are the riches  
Of Mexico's mines,  
To the wealth that fur down  
In the deep waters shine!  
The proud natives that cover  
The conquering west—  
Thou flingest them to death  
With a heave of thy breast!

From the high hills that view  
Thy wreck-making shore,  
When the bride of the mariner  
Shrieks at thy roar,  
When like lambs in the tempest,  
Or mews in the blast,  
O'er thy ridge broken billows  
The canvas is cast.

How humbling to one  
With a heart and a soul,  
To look on thy greatness  
And list to its roll,  
To think how that heart  
In cold ashes shall be,  
While the voice of eternity  
Rises from thee!

Yes! where are the cities  
Of Thebes and of Tyre?  
Swept from the nations  
Like sparks from fire;  
The glory of Athens,  
The splendor of Rome,  
Dissolved—and forever  
Like dew in thy foam.

But thou art almighty,  
Eternal—sublime—  
Unweakened—unwasted—  
Twin-brother of time!  
Fleets, tempest, nor nations  
Thy glory can bow,  
As the stars that behold thee,  
Still changeless art thou!

But hold! when thy surge  
No longer can roll,  
And that firmament's length  
Is drawn back like a scroll,  
Then—then shall the spirit  
That sighs by the shore,  
Be more mighty, more lasting,  
More chainless than thou.

FOOL.—He who wipes his nose with a nutmeg grater, and picks his teeth with a poker.

He who opens his oysters with a razor.  
He who six times a day empties a basket full of sunshine upon flowers that grow in the shade.

She who says "no" to the proposals of a gentleman, when she has reached thirty years.

He who gets so drunk every night as to put his clothes in bed and hang himself over the back of the chair.

He who puts on his hat, takes his cane and starts on a journey in search of an honest and disinterested politician.

She who pinches and slaps a child to make it stop squalling.

He who takes shin-plasters with a view of getting an equivalent in specie.—Gaz.

## Votes for President and Vice President.

—The following table, which we have prepared at the expense of some labor, will be found useful reference. It exhibits the electoral votes given for the most prominent candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, at the different elections since Gen. Washington's retirement.

1800—President, J. Adams 71, T. Jefferson 78; Vice President, T. Pinckney 50, A. Burr 50.

1800—President T. Jefferson 73, J. Adams 64; Vice President, A. Burr 73, T. Pinckney 58.

1804—President, T. Jefferson 162, Charles C. Pinckney 14; Vice President G. Clinton 162, R. King 14.

1808—President, J. Madison 132, C. C. Pinckney 45; Vice President, G. Clinton 118, Rufus King 47.

1812—President, J. Madison 127, De Witt Clinton 89; Vice President, E. Gerry 128, Ingersoll 58.

1816—President, J. Monroe 188, R. King 34; Vice President, D. D. Tompkins 113, opposition scattering.

1820—J. Monroe 228, no opposition, except one vote given from New Hampshire; Vice President, D. D. Tompkins 212, opposition divided.

1824—President, A. Jackson 99, J. Q. Adams 84, W. H. Crawford 41, H. Clay 37.

1828—President, A. Jackson 178, J. Q. Adams 83; Vice President, J. C. Calhoun 173, Richard Rush 83.

1832—President, A. Jackson 219, H. Clay 48, John Floyd 11, Wm. Wirt 7; Vice President, Martin Van Buren 189, John Sergeant 49, Wm. Wilkins 30, B. W. Lee 11, Levi Ellmaker 7.

1837—President, Martin Van Buren 170, Wm. H. Harrison 73, H. L. White 26, W. P. Mangum 11, Daniel Webster 14; Vice President, R. M. Johnson 147, Francis Granger 63, scattering 84.

The electors meet at the capitals of the respective States in which they are chosen, on the second day of December, and give in their ballots for President and Vice President.

## THE WAY LAWYERS USE FEMALES:

I instituted an action for a large amount, in the county of ——. The suit was brought upon a plain promissory note, which I was assured was founded upon good consideration, and I was curious to know what defence could be set up. I was aware that I had to deal with a wily adversary; and when I offered my note in evidence, and closed my case, I was more terrified than surprised when I heard him direct the sheriff to call Mrs. Mary Jackson. The witness appeared. To my horror, she was a perfect beauty; possessing a sweet countenance, with an exquisite form. I saw at once that my antagonist had formed the same judgment of human nature that I had, and that he was about to make the experiment of washing away the obligation of a note of hand by the tears of a female witness. I knew that nothing but a desperate effort would save my client, and that her testimony must be excluded before she had time to cry.

I rose at once, 'I perceive,' said I addressing the court, 'that this lady bears the same name with the defendant; I therefore respectfully request that she be placed on the voir dire.'

This was done.

'Will you be kind enough to say, madam, what relation you are to the defendant?'

'Sir,' answered she, applying a beautifully embroidered handkerchief to her eyes, 'I am his injured wife!'

'Then of course, your honor, the lady's testimony is inadmissible.'

'Oh, very well,' interposed my adversary; 'you wish to keep the truth from the jury do you? Gentlemen of the jury, you see what technicalities are resorted to, to procure a verdict against my client. I hope you will appreciate it, gentlemen.'

By this time the lady was a beautiful representation of Rachel of old; and one glance at the jury was sufficient to convince me that my case was ruined. I turned to my client—'You are gone,' my friend said. 'Gone,' said he, gone! my dear sir; don't give up my suit so coolly. I shall be a beggar, if I lose this case; and then what will become of my wife and my poor daughters?'

'Oh, you have daughters, have you? Run and bring them my dear friend. If they mine, we must countermine. Bring them, one and all.'

My client rushed out, and as he lived but next door he almost instantly returned, with a half-dozen of as pretty girls as could be found any where. My antagonist's face fell to zero.

'May it please your honor,' I began, 'I desire to offer some rebutting testimony.'

'Rebutting testimony, Mr. D——? why, your adversary has not been permitted to examine its witness. What have you to rebut?'

'No great deal, your honor. The witness has given some testimony. She called herself the injured wife of the defendant. Injured by whom? By the client. Injured how? By procuring this note, the subject matter of this suit, from him.'

Now sir, I wish to answer the afflicted daughters of the plaintiff, against the injured wife of the defendant.'

Here my fair witness commenced weeping bitterly, while several of the jury looked on with evident commiseration. My triumph was complete; but I determined to pay off my legal friend in his own coin.

'I do not seek sir,' continued I, 'to take up the time of this court and jury, by administering the oath to all these witnesses. I am afraid their heart-rending description of this nefarious transaction, (of which they knew not a syllable,) would unman us all; and your honor and this intelligent jury would be tempted to inflict summary justice upon the base wretch, who, with a heart like Caligula, a spirit like Nero, could attempt to doom to a life of beggary, of shame, and perhaps of infamy, the beautiful offspring of my unhappy, my too credulous, too confiding client. Sir, in a spirit of liberal compromise, I will swear but three of them.'

Here then ensued a low burst of anguish from the daughters, and a corresponding and prolonged excitement of the jury. My legal friend saw that I had somewhat out generalised him, and so he said—

'C——, stop your nonsense, and take your verdict!'

Of course I did so; but to show my knowledge of jury nature, I add that as the foreman passed me he said—

'I am rejoiced that you have gained your suit, but before you offered to swear those witnesses, your case was a very dark one.—Knickerbocker.'

The credit system.—'In buying goods it is best to pay ready money, because he that sells upon credit expects to lose five per cent on bad debts, therefore he charges on all he sells on a credit an advance that shall make up that deficiency.'

These were the words of Franklin, uttered one hundred years ago.

## THE HARRISBURG CONVENTION.

We copy the following from the Globe. It is collated from the speech of Mr. Watterson as delivered in Congress; and, as there was no denial of the facts, by any member of the opposition, it is deemed to be incontrovertibly true. What think you fellow-citizens, of the assertion, that "the great interests of the country were represented in the Harrisburg Convention?" Where was the bone and sinew of the country—the farmers, mechanics, and workingmen? Theirs, we presume, was, as usual, looked upon as minor interests, while speculation, chicanery, deception, abolition, fraud, and gambling, were only necessary to be secured with the great cause of "Harrison and Reform."

Lawyers,	96
Bank Officers	31
Merchants	24
Manufacturers,	10
Planters,	7
Speculators,	6
Doctors,	3
Parsons,	3
Whig editors,	3
Schoolmasters,	3
Lottery-office man,	1
Abolitionists,	30
Apostates from Democracy,	9
Federalists,	All
Farmers,	None
Mechanics,	None
Workingmen,	Not one

Truly, the great interests of the country were excellently represented in the Harrisburg Convention!—Old Dominion.

RULE.—The following resolution adopted at a public meeting in Ohio, tells the whole story about the cause of 'hard times.'

Resolved, That the present embarrassments of our state and country are attributed to various causes, among which the following are prominent, viz:

Excessive emission of paper money.

Excessive loans from foreign countries.

Excessive importations.

Excessive expenditures on canals, railroads, &c., and an inordinate desire among the few to accumulate wealth without labor.

N. O. Sun.

## VOICE FROM THE HERMITAGE.

HERMITAGE, May 11, 1840.

GENTLEMEN:—I had the honor to receive by due course of mail, your flattering communication of the 17th February last, enclosing the preamble and resolutions adopted by the legislature of Ohio, by which I am invited to unite with them, and the people of that state in celebrating the approaching anniversary of our national independence.

An answer to this communication has been deferred thus long, because of my earnest wish to accept it, should the state of my health have continued such as to authorize the hope that I could perform the journey. But finding that my strength has not latterly increased; I am constrained to give up the agreeable wish, and must request you to convey to the legislature and the people of Ohio my sincere regret that it will not be in my power to wait upon them in person and thank them for the very distinguished honor they have paid me.

I shall ever feel a debt of gratitude to the people of Ohio for the many proofs they have given me of their respect and confidence, and it is increased by the cordial terms in which their representatives on this occasion have been pleased to renew their approbation of my conduct whilst in public service. In a country like ours, free and intelligent, public opinion is the great lever by which the government is held to its proper functions, and we are authorized from all our experience to look to it as the best guaranty that our institutions will be as permanent as they have been hitherto glorious to the cause of popular liberty. To be assured that my conduct when subjected to this exalted test, can bear the favorable judgment expressed by the legislature of your state is therefore an honor of the highest kind, and one to which I feel that I am indebted more to their kindness and liberality than to any merit of my own, save that of an honest intention in all my public acts to pursue fearlessly what I thought would conduce to the interest of my country.

It is particularly gratifying to me, gentlemen, to be assured by your legislature that the grounds on which I rested my opposition to the encroachments of the money power are regarded with favor by the people of Ohio. The dangers of that power, now more evident because they are brought closer to the observation and business concerns of all classes of our citizens, form in my judgment the only cloud in our political horizon. In all other aspects, the influences adverse to the genius of institutions seem to have yielded to the demands of the people, and such, I doubt not, will be the case with those wielded by the money power as soon as the public voice has another opportunity of acting upon them. All that we have to do on